Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.] THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1805. [No. 1395.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM
In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Bandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Russels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec. 20.

FOR SALE,

A few likely NEGROES.

For terms, apply to
BENJAMIN DULANY,
Who will offer at Public Sale, on the *first of November* next, at his plantation near the Falls Church,
All his Stock & Farming Utensils,
of every description,
On a credit of 6 months—the purchasers giving bond with good security for the payment.

September 5. dtf

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of the United States for the fifth circuit in the Virginia district, pronounced at the May term, 1803, in behalf of ROBERT BIRD against *Josiah Watson* and *John Love*; will be sold to the highest bidder for ready money,

AN ESTATE or PLANTATION, in the county of Prince William, called *Buckland*—and one in the county of Westmoreland, called *Chantilly*; for the purpose of raising the sum of twelve thousand dollars with interest thereon, to be computed after the rate of five per centum per annum, from the 10th day of November, 1795; and the further sum of nine thousand four hundred and fifty four dollars and eighty eight cents, with like interest, to be computed from the 10th day of May, 1798.

The sale of the above-mentioned estates will be made on the premises; that of Buckland to take place on the 14th day of October next—from which only the sum of eight thousand three hundred and forty-six dollars, with interest, at six per centum per annum, to be computed from the 25th day of July, 1797, and the expence of sale thereof is to be raised, and the residue from that called Chantilly, the sale of which will take place on the 16th day of the same month.

Benjamin Mosby, D. M.
FOR
Joseph Scott, M. V. D.

September 5. dt14th Oct.

GUNPOWDER.

Just received, and for sale by the subscribers,

15 quarter-casks F and FF Belona Gunpowder, of a superior quality.

ALSO,

25 chests Young Hyson Tea,
50 barrels New-England Rum,
10 hogsheads Molasses,
10 quarter-casks Malaga Wine,
3 trunks mens' coarse Shoes—and
A quantity Plaister Paris.

LAWRASON & FOWLE.

September 7. d

☞ REMOVAL.

The subscriber has removed his Goods, consisting of *Hardware*, to the house lately occupied by James Russel, in Fairfax-street, next door to Messrs. Janney and Lloyd's; where he will keep a complete assortment of the above Goods, and a general assortment of *Bar-Iron, Crowley, Blistered,* and *German Steel.*

O. P. Finley.

August 31. d2w.

FOR SALE,

IN PRINCE-WILLIAM COUNTY,

Neabsco Furnace, and its Appendages, with 4 or 5000 acres of Land adjoining,

NEAR the town of Dumfries, and within four miles of the Potomac. The soil is generally adapted to the produce of small grain—and, if too considerable for one purchaser, will be laid off in lots suitable for small farms. A description of the land is thought unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will, no doubt, first view it. The payments required will be one-third cash, and the balance in two annual instalments, to be secured by a mortgage on the land, and no deed will be made until the last payment is complied with. Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. *Thomas T. Page*, living near the premises; who is fully authorised by me, to sell the whole or any part.

John Tayloe.

Mount Airy, August 12. d3m

N. B. A valuable *Mine Bank*, in Maryland, may be had with the Furnace.

☞ BAKER.

WE are about to establish a BISCUIT BAKERY, and would give encouragement to a person qualified to take immediate direction of the business. To prevent needless application none need apply without letters of recommendation.

R. & S. Winchester.

Fredericksburg, September 2. d2w

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the Brigs *John* and *Enterprize*, and Schooner *Young Lyon*, are hereby notified and requested to bring them in, to the subscriber, within thirty days from this date.

James Patton.

August 20. dt20thSept

The Subscriber

Wishes to RENT *or* SELL, *the following Property, on King-street, viz.*

THE CORNER STORE, lately occupied by himself—the stand is equal to any in town for a retail store, and will be rented very cheap. Also, the HOUSE lately occupied by Doctor *Hall*; the house is very convenient and in good repair—this also will be rented a bargain if applied for immediately, For terms, apply to

THOMAS RICHARDS,

or in his absence to Mrs. *Huston*, living on the premises.

August 8 dtf

FOR SALE,

100 barrels prime Beef,
60 do. Pork,
5 hhds. and bbls. continental Rum,
4 hhds. Molasses,
2 butts real Holland Gin,
12 casks black eyed Peas,
300 sacks Liverpool fine Salt,
20 boxes Raisins,
1 half pipe and 2 qr. casks London Particular Madeira,
6000 lbs. Coffee,
8 cases felt Hats assorted, suitable to the St. Domingo Market,
50 barrels prime Herrings.

WILLIAM HODGSON.

July 30. d

The subscriber, administrator to the estate and effects of *Eugene Hanly*, deceased, requests all persons who have claims against the estate, to bring them forward, legally authenticated, for settlement; and those indebted will please to make immediate payment.

William Oxley.

August 14. d

TUNIS CRAVEN

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

8 puncheons Jamaica Rum, of a superior quality.

15 puncheons, } New-England Rum.
30 barrels }

Which he will sell low, for cash or approved negotiable notes.

August 26. d

Jamaica Rum for Sale.

FOR SALE,

A few puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Rum.

James Sanderson.

August 26. d

☞ A few Copies of the *American Gardener*, for sale by Robert Gray, in King-street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

HAVE RECEIVED,

A considerable addition to their stock, forming an extensive assortment of the best articles in their line of business.

—THEY HAVE FOR SALE—

Madeira,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga and } *Wines of the first quality and in fine order.*
Port,

St. Estephe Medoc Claret, in cases of one and two dozen, Cognac Brandy, old Peach do. Jamaica and Antigua Rum, very old Jamaica Spirit, for family use, Continental Kum, 70 barrels Pennsylvania Rye Whiskey, old Irish Whiskey, Molasses.

Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson } TEAS,
Hyson Skin } *carefully chosen of the freshest and best qualities for family use.*
Souchong

Philadelphia and Alexandria loaf and lump Sugars, Muscovado Sugars, Coffee, Tennessee and Upland Georgia Cotton, Rice, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pepper, Pimento, race and ground Ginger, Mustard, pearl Barley, Starch, Fig Blue, Flotant & Orleans Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Bees Wax, Hunter's pipes in boxes, Snuff in bladders and bottles, wrapping Paper, Havanna Segars, British Gunpowder, Patent Shot, Bar Lead, refined Saltpetre, Brimstone, Allum, Chalk, Soap, Mould and Dipt Candles, Demijohns, &c.

Mandeville & Jamesson.

August 10. d

Just Received,

And for sale by the Subscriber,

1 case black taffeties
1 do. bandanoes, red and brown
20 barrels pork
Essence of spruce in jars
A large scale beam, bottoms and weights, complete.

August 10. JOHN G. LADD.

TO LET,

A NEAT WELL FINISHED
TWO STORY HOUSE,

On St. Asaph-street, nearly opposite Abraham Faw's office—apply to

Hewes & Miller.

August 2. d

TO RENT,

A convenient two-story Brick-house on Wilkes street, opposite Capt. *George Slacum's*—For terms apply to,

July 6. *John C Vowell*

Forty Dollars *Reward*,

For apprehending and securing in any gaol in the United States, so that I get him again,

Negro ABNER;

HE is a stout, strong, and active fellow; understands plantation business well and is a good shoemaker; he is about 32 years old, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; he has some old scars from a whip which he received seventeen years ago for running away; he has been my property ever since and I do not recollect that he has ever been corrected since, although often deserved it; he has a mother in Fauquier county, Virginia, the property of Mr. John Bronaught, and I have been informed he was seen on the road enquiring for said place, with a pass setting forth that he was a free man, and my name affixed to some of them, all of which are forgeries; and I will give a farther reward of Forty Dollars to any person that will inform me of the person or persons guilty of the forgery, provided they are convicted of the same. The above slave went off 28th July, 1805.

THOMAS WEST,
One mile from Alexandria.

August 14. d

This day is Published,

And for Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S *Book store, and* THIS OFFICE,
(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.)

AN ABSTRACT
OF AN
A POLOGY,
For Renouncing the Jurisdiction
OF THE
SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.
BEING
A Compendious View of the GOSPEL,
AND A FEW REMARKS ON THE
CONFESSION OF FAITH.

By Robert Marshall, John Dunlavy, Richard M'Nemar, Barton W. Stone, John Thompson.

May 2.

WILLIAM BIRCH,

Informs the LADIES *and* GENTLEMEN *of* ALEXANDRIA, *that, intending to remain in this city a few weeks, he purposes receiving orders for*

PORTRAITS in enamel; executing Likenesses in water colors; filling up Profiles in an elegant style—and exhibiting for sale, four New Plates—subjects: The City of New-York, Philadelphia, Mount Vernon, the new Bridge over Schuylkill river, Philadelphia. He has a room next door to Mr. Guy Atkinson's, Fairfax street—where he wishes to shew his abilities and receive orders.

September 11. d

PUBLIC SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia for the county of Alexandria, will be Sold at Public Auction, for ready money, on the 20th day of September next, on the premises—

A HOUSE & LOT, with the Appurtenances, in the town of Alexandria.

Late the property and place of residence of JOSEPH RET, deceased.

The property will be sold free from any incumbrance, and the title will be conveyed by the Marshal to the purchaser under the direction of the Court.

Daniel C. Brent,
Marshal District of Columbia.

Marshal's Office, Alexandria,
12th August, 1805. 2awtf

FOR SALE.

Five hundred acres of LAND, in the County of Alexandria, and five and a half miles from Alexandria and two from Georgetown, one moiety in Wood and part of that heavily timbered. It abounds in excellent water, and hath an extensive view of the neighborood—from its proximity to the City, Georgetown and Alexandria, with the additional convenience of an abundance of wood, few farms within the District claim a pre-eminence. Upon the *First Monday in October*, I shall attend on the premises for the purpose of disposing of it, if not sold previous to that time. Should it be more accommodating to those (who wish a country residence during the sickly months,) I will divide it into ten and twenty acre LOTS. Any person wishing to view the Land, by an application to WILLIAM SNELLUM, who lives on it may be gratified.—My remoteness and the frequent depredations on the Wood and Timber, are the principal inducements to sell it, not more than one-fifth of the purchase money will be required, and a credit from two to three years will be given for the residue, security by a mortgage, and a forfeiture of the advanced monies, with interest on the sum unpaid, if not punctually and fully discharged.

G. CHAPMAN.

August 17. 2aw

Leonard-Town Races.

THE *Leonard-Town Jockey-Club* RACES, are the 15th and 16th of October next.—The first day's is for FORTY GUINEAS, and the second for TWENTY GUINEAS, agreeable to the rules of said club.

By order,

E. J. MILLARD. *Sec'y.*

August 26. 2aw7t

☞ *EDUCATION.*

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and Employers, for their patronage and past favors; and respectfully begs leave to inform them and the inhabitants of Alexandria, that he will commence an *Evening School* on Monday the 16th of September. Those who are disposed to favor him with their scholars, are desired to make speedy application, as he will take but a small number. Particular attention will be paid to the English Grammar, Surveying, theorical and practical part, if requested—Navigation, the use of the Globes, or any of the different branches of the Mathematics.

William Slade.

Prince-street Academy,
August 31. } d4t2aw

WANTS A PLACE,

A YOUNG MAN who is well acquainted with the *farming business*.

Enquire of the Printer.

September 3. 2aw3w*

FOR SALE—OR TO LET,

THE DWELLING HOUSE which I now occupy, on Royal-street. As I am going to remove, possession may be had the first day of August.

JOSEPH SMITH.

July 22. 1aw

From the (N. Y.) Daily Advertiser.

COMMERCE has now less or more extended itself through every quarter of the world, and wherever it has obtained an ascendancy, has tended much to remove local prejudices, and to give scope and liberality to the mind. The commerce of this country is not only widely extended, but also most actively pursued in all its relations and establishments. Numbers have raised themselves to the possession of considerable property, to the advantage of themselves, of the agriculture of the country, and the community at large. As then commerce and every internal business connected with it, must necessarily be of importance, any communication which may in any degree tend to correct or improve the systems which may have obtained, must be deserving of attention. The world at present admits great advantages to have resulted from communications on the systems of agriculture, and those of business no doubt are equally susceptible of improvement. The system the writer has in view as exceptionable, and too much acted upon, is that of *accommodation paper*. When a man is known to be without capital, it does not follow that he is unworthy of credit: his experience and knowledge in particular branches of business, may entitle him to and procure him a safe and good business, and as much credit as, without capital, it may be prudent for him to accept. But business is flattering; great profit may be had; his mind is ardent and active; not the smallest particle of discredit is attached to the mode of procuring money by accommodations; they can be had from any of his friends, or from many of them unknown to each other, at no expence—merely a slip of paper, and no tax on it: for one good turn it may be he must do another, and with his endorsement accommodate in his turn. On this system he raises a ficticious capital, he has great prospects before him, and it is possible by good luck he may realize them, and be successful. But if with the greatest business, knowledge and attention, the prospects close on him, what can he do? he is all sail and no ballast, he cannot cast anchor, he cannot take in sail, they are too unwieldy for his meaus, he cannot lie to, from the quantity of sail and want of ballast he would make so much lee way: in other words, if an addition to his want of success (even negatively) in business he has to pay real interest on large imaginary capital, not to hint in the least at shaving now and then on an emergency at the rate of 20 or 30 per cent. per annum, it is evident that the property in his hands must diminish rapidly, and in spite of every exertion he must soon find himself much deficient. How will things stand then? will all the property be divided in proportion among all his creditors, so that they may all bear a due proportion of his deficiency? No. The insolvent, it is admitted, is an upright honest man; but what can he do? can he act honorable in the eye of opposite parties? He has indeed a choice of wrongs—his friends have endorsed paper to a great amount without any advantage or expectation of any from it. What dishonorable conduct (they would say) would it be to allow them to suffer? What has he to pay them with—his own property? No. What then? why their fictitious capital has procured him sufficient business credits, by which he has got into his hands the property of the industrious planter, trader or manufacturer, and the laws of honor it seems allow him to pay his friends with their property. He no doubt is equally sensible that this is a direct breach of the laws of honesty, but what can he do? he has acted on a system which though he has not perceived it until too late, has placed those laws in direct opposition, and as he must commit a breach on one of them, it accords best with his present case and future prospects to turn the scale in favor of standing well with his friends and honor: so much for the principle.

Now let it be supposed that the insolvent owes 60000 dollars—if he had become an importer he would probably owe at the least 10000 of in custom-house bonds, to which a preference is secured by law, and he may have 20000 of it in accomodations, (both these may be much more) for the security of which he will sign over his estate given in at 40000. Now it is believed there are many estates of 40000 for which a man or body of men, would give in cash 30000. And suppose it to produce only thirty thousand in cash, let it be asked if the bank directors, who it is said (it is hoped not quite directly) discount accommodation notes in preference to those of business, how much will come to the share of the fair business creditor? The answer must be not one cent. It may be objected the estate is put on the worse footing, put it then on the most favorable footing probable, and it will be seen that the business creditor must wait patiently until, 10000 in cash is paid out of the estate for duties as the bonds fall due, and until twenty thousand more is paid for accommodations as it can be realized, with probably a considerable addition of interest and expences. Then suppose no sacrifice to be made on sales of produce, goods, &c. which may have been on hand, 10000 will remain, but containing of course whatever may be of doubtful and bad debts &c. &c. so that after paying all expences it will be placing it on the best probable footing if at the end of three years, (for it will probably take two to provide for what we have already accounted for) the whole that can be realized will amount to from 4000 to 7500, making a dividend of from 15 to 20 per cent. or probably the interest for the three years. The effects then are, that the burthens of a false capital, and the risk of deficiency of a whole business, is borne by only a portion of it, that one class of creditors are paid the whole, another class, the fair business creditors, fraudulently made to lose the whole or nearly so. What is also important to be understood by one class of creditors, those who have been paid, the insolvent is called a very honest man, they say he has been unfortunate, but he has gained in experience, and that they consider him a safer man than ever: by the other class of creditors and particularly by any who may live abroad, who cannot comprehend nor believe in the existence of a system which makes an honest man out as a rascal, he is at once called & believed a consumate scoundrel; whereas he may be neither much of the one nor the other, he has merely gone forward in the common track in which it is natural for a man to avail himself of the common aids which it furnishes, who then does not see the faults of the system, and of those who afford it support? It may be asked why not lend money on accommodation notes, when considered good security? What more have bank directors to look to? It has been alledged that accommodation notes, from being considered debts of honor, between friends, in point of security deserve a preference. Should it be correct that bank directors give a preference to paper, which owes its proper security to mere fraud, it would be a dishonor to a body of men who from their situation & character, could be supposed to supply only the pure sources of trade, and such it is hoped are the wishes and intentions of the greater part of them, to supply the impure sources may even bring them into disgrace—for should the enlightened legislature which cannot be inattentive to its duty, enact a law setting forth all preferences or accomodation paper to be fraudulent and in some cases swindling, should not bank directors when found to be aiders and abettors, incur and deserve public odium.

It is admitted that in business unexpected occurrences take place, and during the commotions of nations such may frequently occur, which render temporary assistance both necessary and commendable; nor must this be blended with an accommodation system; the one is handing a person gently over a seen and specific difficulty, the other drags him through mud and mire, and though he may come to perceive that his course is directed towards disgrace he has no power to stop it. Thus then it will be seen that the skilful man of business in order to preserve his ability of being both honorable and honest, will take care to keep his creditors placed all on the same footing and same risk.

He knows that in case of insolvency security to one is a fraud on the other: and hence it is evident, that no person trading in accommodation capital has any right to goods on credit without giving indorsed notes, or the like security he gives those who sell him cash. Notes received for actual sales are legitimate materials for discount; they do not constitute a new debt unless dishonored for non-payment; then they are a business debt, not a debt, of honor.

The tendency accommodations have to produce insolvency, is evident; it is procuring money at a heavy and destructive expence, at the risk of want of success, and in addition the risk of want of success in those whom in his turn he has furnished with accommodations. For there may not be enough left to secure them; whilst that knowledge and activity which should be employed to gain a sufficient profit, beyond that expence and risk, is necessarily almost wholly taken up with keeping the accommodation afloat.

It is evident also they lead a man into a situation that when unfortunate he must be set down a rascal by one or other class of his creditors. If then failure has been seen to take place, when there has been no want of industry and attention; if men enjoying the most respectable character until verging on the winter of life, have in a day lost their means of support, and in addition their character for ever; and if those calamities can be traced to an erroneous system; surely a portrait of that system should be exposed to open view. If the writer has not made it so intelligible as it might be, it is immaterial: if he draws attention to the subject, his purpose will be gained.

POLITICAL ESSAYS

On the essential and distinctive qualities of Democracies and Republics, with reference to the Constitution of the United States.

FROM THE BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN, OR ANTI-DEMOCRAT.

ESSAY XI.

We are to examine, II. *What is meant by the Supreme, or Sovereign power of the state, and where it resides.*

According to the political tenets of Mr. Duane, the supreme or sovereign power of *the state* is lodged in the *whole people.* To prove this position he relies, on the preamble to the constitution of the United States, which declares that instrumnnt to be ordained and established *by the people;* and on two quotations, one from a speech of Judge Wilson in the Pennsylvania convention, the other from the charge of judge Patterson to the jury, in the case of Vanhorne *Lessee* against Dorance, delivered at the circuit court of the United States, held at Trenton, April term, 1795.

We shall receive these quotations as evidence in the case, and admit, also, that the power to dissolve and establish their constitutions is in the people.

In the first place we would observe, that there is a clear and manifest distinction between the supreme or sovereign power of *the state*, and the supreme or sovereign power which *resides in the people.*

That both these powers exist, under the constitution of the United States, we admit; but we deny, that they can act at the same time, or in the same way, or on the same subject. The object, and, and purposes, are distinct, precise, and opposite. To the one it belongs, to *exercise* the powers and functions of government, and to *preserve* the government: to the other to *recall* these powers, to *destroy the government, and erect a new one,* whenever it shall cease to answer the ends for which it was ordained and established. The supreme power of the state is, therefore, a power always *active* and *visible;* the supreme power which resides in the people, always *dormant* and *inactive*, except *when the constitution is to be abolished or changed.*

Let us test these distinctions by the opinions of judge Wilson and judge Patterson; and we shall find that the supreme power which the people never part with, is applicable only to their constitution.

"To controul the power and conduct of the legislature by an overruling constitution (says judge Wilson) was an improvement in the science and practice of government reserved to the American States.

"Perhaps some politician, who has not considered with sufficient accuracy our political systems, would answer, that, in our governments, the supreme power was vested in the constitutions. This opinion approaches a step nearer to the truth, but does not reach it. The truth is, that, in our governments, *the supreme, absolute, and uncontroulable power, is with the people.* As our *constitutions* are superior to our *legislatures*, so *the people are superior to our constitutions.* Indeed the superiority in this last instance is much greater; for the people possess, over the constitutions, controul in act as well as right.

"The consequence is, that the people may *change the constitutions* whenever and however they please. This is a right of which no *positive institution* can ever deprive them.

"These important truths, sir, are far from being merely speculative. We at this moment speak and deliberate under their immediate and benign influence. To the operation of these truths we are to ascribe the scene, hitherto unparalleled, which America now exhibits to the world—a gentle, a peaceful, a voluntary, and a deliberate, *transition from one constitution of government to another.* In other parts of the world the idea of revolutions in government is, by a mournful and indissoluble association, connected with the idea of wars. But happy experience teaches us to view such revolutions in a very different light, to consider them only as progressive steps in improving the knowledge of government, and increasing the happiness of society and mankind.

"Oft have I viewed, with secret pleasure and admiration, the force and prevalence through the United States, that *supreme power reside in the people,* and that *they never part with it.* It may be called the panacea in politics. There can be no disorder in the community but may here receive a radical cure. If the error be in the legislature, it may be corrected by the constitution; if in the constitution, it may be corrected by the people." (40)

Can evidence be more positive or more conclusive of the opinion of judge Wilson than "the supreme, absolute and uncontroulable power which resides in the people," is *applicable only to their constitutions?*

We come now to the quotation from the charge of judge Patterson.

"What, he asks, is a constitution? It is the form of government *delineated* by the mighty hand of the people, in which certain first principles, *or fundamental laws,* are established. The *constitution is certain and fixed;* it contains the permanent will of the people; and is the *supreme law of the land*; it is *paramount* to the power of the *legislature*, and can be *revoked*, or *altered only by the authority that made it.* The life-giving prince, and the death-doing stroke, must proceed from the same hand. What are legislatures? Creatures of the the constitution. They owe their existence to the constitution.——They derive their power from the constitution. It is their *commission*, and therefore all their *acts must be conformable to it*, or else it will be void. The constitution is the work or the will of the people themselves in their *original, sovereign, and unlimited capacity.* Law is the work or the will of the legislature, in their *derivative, and subordinate capacity.* The one is the work of the creator, the other of the creature. The constitution fixes limits to the *exercise of legislative authority* and *prescribes the orbit in which it must move.* In short gentlemen the *constitution* is the *sun of the political system,* around which all legislative, executive, and judicial bodies must revolve.—— Whatever may be the case in other countries, yet in *this* there can be doubt that *every act of the legislature repugnant to the constitution is* ABSOLUTELY VOID." (41)

What is the amount of these quotations? That the constitution is the *supreme law of the land.* That if the laws of the legislature, (the creature of the constitution) err against the constitution, the constitution as *supreme*, corrects the error by means of the *judiciary* or the *president*, (the one or the other as the case may be,) and that *in the people resides the absolute, uncontroulable power of the constitution.*

Here, then, is nothing which expresses or implies that "*the supreme power of the state,*" is the *reserved power* which the people never part with.

On the contrary, the quotations consider the reserved power as applicable only to the constitution. It cannot, therefore, interfere withe *fiduciary power*, or the power vested in certain purposes. The supreme power which always resides in the people is, therefore, evidently one thing, and the supreme or sovereign power of the state a different thing. The object of the one, to obtain for the people, by the instrumentality of wise laws, the ends for which the constitution was ordained. The object of the other, to change the constitution, whenever it shall cease, in the words of the preamble, "to insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," (42) the ends for which it was obtained.

(40) *Deb. Penn. Con. p.* 38, 39.

(41) Charge of Judge Patterson *to the jury* in the cafe of Vanhorne, leffee, againft Dorrance, tried at the circuit court for the United States, at Trenton, April term, 1795.

(42) *We, the people of the United States, &c.*—See preamble to the Conftitution of the U. States.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the fubfcriber, of Charles county, in the ftate of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria county, in the diftrict of Columbia, letters of adminiftration on the perfonal eftate of *Enoch Magruder Lyles*, late of the county laft aforefaid, deceafed, with a copy of the deceafed's will annexed: all perfons having claims againft the faid deceafed, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the fubfcriber, on or before the 5th day of March next, otherwife they may by law be excluded from all benefit of the faid eftate. Given under my hand this 5th day of September, 1805.

William H. Lyles, *Adm'r.*

N. B. All perfons indebted to the faid eftate are requefted to make immediate payment to the adminiftrator.

September 5. zawzm

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ive Notice,
er, of Charles county,
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ate of *Enoch Magruder*
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ainst the said deceased,
exhibit them with the
ubscriber, on or before
xt, otherwise they may
all benefit of the said
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H. Lyles, *Adm'r.*
ebted to the said estate
nediate payment to the

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NEW YORK, September 9.

By the ship Oliver Elsworth, captain Bennett, which arrived at this port at a late hour last evening in 41 days from Liverpool the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has been favored with London papers to the 25th of July, and Liverpool papers to the 27th, both inclusive. They are eight days later than any previous accounts, but furnish no political intelligence of moment.

The following are amongst the principal articles:

LONDON, July 22.

The report that Portugal will be obliged to renounce all connection with this country, or be attacked by France or Spain, is renewed; and it is said that a French army is forming at Perpignan, to march thro' Spain. This however, is not yet ascertained.

Admiral Cornwallis, on being apprised of the return of the combined fleets to Europe, recalled a squadron of five sail of the line, which he had detached under the orders of Sir Richard Strachan, with a view, it was supposed, to reinforce the Rochfort and Ferrol squadrons.

The blockade of Cadiz is, in the last accounts from Madrid, admitted to have been resumed by an English squadron.

A reconciliation is stated to have taken place between Bonaparte and his brother Jerome, on condition that the latter renounces his wife, and serves at sea for a certain number of years, in expiation of his offence.

July 23.

Attempts have been recently made by some of the enemy's emmissaries to ascertain the defensive state of our forts along the coast.

Tuesday, two persons, supposed to be spies from the enemy's coast were detected in the act of endeavoring to bribe the centinel to gain admittance into Deal Castle. Their questions as to the state of the fort, the calibre of the ordinance, with all its means of defence, were overheard by one of the foot guards, who observed them while taking minutes of the answers they received, followed them into Deal, and caused them to be apprehended.

July 24.

The Americans, to their infinite honor, have triumphed over that petty African tyranny to which the several states of Europe have so long submitted, and supported by their inglorious and impolitic subsidies. *We* on Saturday received accounts from *Messina*, dated the first of June, which communicate the following interesting intelligence: Colonel Eaton having landed with a body of marines, &c. from the American squadron in Egypt, advanced into the Tripolitan territory; and after some severe contests, in which he was wounded in the arm by a musket ball, and in which many of his people fell, he carried Derna and Bangasi by assault. The Tripolitans, alarmed at this success, immediately made overtures of peace, proposing to liberate captain Bainbridge and the people of the Philadelphia, &c. Col. Lear is gone to Tripoli in the Essex frigate, to negociate with the bashaw; and the Constitution and Vixen have been sent to Tunis to enforce on the bey a better observance of peace than he has of late seemed disposed to adopt.

July 25.

A Gottenburgh mail arrived yesterday, and brings the important intelligence that, in consequence of Bonaparte's late proceedings in Italy, M. Movozilzoff has received orders from his court not to proceed to Paris. We understand that government have received information to this effect. It is said, too, that M. Movozilzoff will come to London instead of going to Paris, in order to wait further instructions and to consult with this government. The letters brought by the Gottenburgh mail restate that the king of Sweden is about to put all Swedish Pomerania under the protection of Russia.

No accounts have yet been received of Lord Nelson or the combined fleet.

PHILADELPHIA, September 10.

PLEASING INFORMATION.

Letters from our squadron in the Mediterranean, were received in town this morning by the brig Clio, captain Gamble from Trieste:

It is with great satisfaction we state, that they announce the complete restoration of our countrymen to freedom. They were all on board the squadron, in good health expecting shortly to sail for their country. Captain Bainbride was on board the Constellation, at Malta. He had demanded a court-martial on his conduct in the loss of the Philadelphia frigate, after which he meant to return home. The whole squadron may be expected in the course of this month. The peace with Tripoli was concluded on the 4th of June; of the particulars of the negociation, and the circumstances preceeding it, we are yet uninformed, but we may now momentarily expect an official exhibition from the government.

—

Extract of a letter from Mr. Gravino, to the secretary of state, dated Gibraltar, July 12.

"I beg leave to congratulate you on the restoration of an honorable peace with Tripoli, adding thereto the agreeable accounts I have received, of captain Bainbridge, with the other late captives having got to Sicily.

—

Extract of a letter from capt. Rodgers to consul Gravino, transmitted to the secretary of state.

U. S. ship Cunstitution,
MALTA, *June* 8.

Sir,

"I have the honor to make known to you, that peace was concluded between the United States of America, and his excellency the bashaw of Tripoli, by Tabias Lear, esq commissioner on the part of the U. S. and the said bashaw of Tripoli, in bealf of himself and subjects on the 3d inst. ON TERMS THE MOST HONORABLE AND ADVANTAGEOUS TO THE UNITED STATES. Our unfortunate countrymen, captain Bainbridge, officers & crew of the late frigate Philadelphia, are again restored to the arms of liberty, and their country—and I beg of you sir to give this communication publicity."

—

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city.

"U. S. brig Siren, at Malta.
"June 22, 1805.

"Since my last to you, a peace has been affected between the Bashaw of Tripoli and the United States. We sailed from Gibraltar on the 4th inst. and arrived here the 19th, when we were informed that the Bashaw had sent one of his principal officers over to this port, to negociate a treaty with col. Lear, but the colonel would have nothing to say to him, and he returned to Tripoli; when the Bashaw sent another officer of distinction, with a letter from the Spanish Consul, declaring that it was the sincere wish of his Tripolitan Majesty to make a peace; colonel Lear immediately sailed for Tripoli, in the Constitution, and made his proporals, which I have understood were as follows:—That the United States should pay Tripoli, 60,000 dollars, for the ransom of the officers and crew of the Philadelphia frigate, that we would pay him no tribute or Consular presents, that he should immediately receive our Consul.

"These terms were acceded to, and our countrymen immediately left their confinement, and are now at Syracuse all in good health having lost but four men during their confinement & 2 of those by accident. Commodore Barron is still in ill health, and had resigned the command of the squadron to captain Rodgers, prior to the negociation, he intends returning to the United States immediately, in the Constitution. Lieutenant Hooper, of the Marine corps, it is supposed will be left at Tripoli as Charge des Affairs. I forgot to inform you that prior to the peace, general Eaton landed at Alexandria and took command of 3000 Arabs; joined the exiled Bashaw, and marched to Derne and demanded the surrender of the town, which was refused; he carried it by assault by an escalade. He was wounded in the wrist by a musket ball, the pay of his troops will be 7 or 8 000 dollars, so that the peace will cost 68,000 dollars. Captain Stewart informed me this morning, that it was probable we should sail for Egypt in a few days, which affords us much pleasure.

—

Additional interesting intelligence, communicated for the Register, received by the brig Clio, arrived at New-Castle from Trieste:

"Arrived, brig Clio, Gamble, 93 days from Trieste, via Malta and Gibraltar. The Clio sailed from Trieste, June 3; left there, brig American, Houston, of Baltimore. Spoke, June 4, the United States schooner Enterprize, from Ancona bound to Trieste. June 8, spoke brig Charles, Russel, of Boston, from Naples to Trieste.

The U. S. frigate Constitution, commodore Rodgers, arrived at Malta, June 24, from Tripoli, with colonel Lear on board)who had concluded a treaty with the bashaw of Tripoli, which provided for an exchange of prisoners, and a payment of sixty thousand dollars by the United States to the bashaw, as a ransom for the surplus number of Americans,—without engagement on the part of the U. States for tribute in future.) The U. S. brig Syren, capt. Stewart, and the ship Ann, Smith, from Baltimore, with stores for the U. States' squadron, arrived from Gibraltar on the 18th. The John Adams, and the gunboats, were hourly looked for. Captain Bainbridge, with the officers and crew of the late frigate Philadelphia, were at Syracuse.

Left at Malta, schooner Jane, late capt. Allen. The Jane, was of and from Boston, bound to Barcelona, being close on the Spanish coast, and near her port of destination, they fell in with a Maltese privateer, which from her built, it is supposed capt. Allen mistook for a Tripolitan cruizer, and without waiting until she came up, got his boats out, and rowed ashore, with all hands; the Maltese on coming up, and finding the vessel entirely deserted, took possession of her, and brought her into Malta, where she was libelled for salvage.

Spoke, July 11th, near Cape de Gat, schooner Charming Nancy, from Boston, to Barcelona.

The Clio, sailed from Gibralter, July 21st. Left there the following American vessels, viz.

Brig Spanish Lady, Vanneman, of Philadelphia.
Ship Dean, Vibert, of Baltimore.
Ship Old Tom, Morgan, of Portsmouth.
Brig Little Cherub, of Boston
Brig Governor Summurs, Rodgers of do.
Schr. Mary, Howitt, of Norfolk.

And the following vessels brought in by British cruizers, for breach of the blockade of Cadiz, viz.

Ship Paulina, Choate of Alexandria.
Brig Alert, Serle, of do.
Brig Rover, Luse, of Boston.
Ship Moses Myers, Briggs, do.
Schr. Hermon, Hayt, of do.
Brig Betsey, Crandon, of New Bedford, and another ship name not remembered, but belonging to Mr. Moses Myers of Norfolk.

NORFOLK, September 6.

COMBINED FLEET.

The schooner Eagle, Gross, arrived here in 48 days from Bordeaux. July 23, in lat. 43, 27, long. 12 48, saw a fleet of 25 sail of ships of war and two brigs, steering N. E. by E. wind N. W. which captain Gross supposed, and no doubt was, the combined fleet from the West Indies. From the course they were steering, and with the wind at N. W. they must have been bound to France, or more to the northward.

If Lord Nelson had taken the coast of France and Spain in his way, before his arrival at Gibraltar, on the 19th July, he must have got ahead of the combined fleet.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

The ship UNITED STATES, of and from this port, was at Liverpool the first of August.

Our Ministers to Spain.—Since our last, letters have been received in town from the Hon. James Bowdoin, Minister of the United States to Spain. On his arrival at Corunna, the customary quarantine regulations were dispensed with, in his favor. He was politely received by the Brother of the Spanish Prime Minister, who commands at Corunna; and he readily received his passports to proceed to Madrid. Soon after, he was taken ill: and on a consultation of physicians, a voyage to Great Britain was recommended, for the recovery of his health; where no doubt he now is. Madrid is considered an unhealthy place.

We understand, Mr. Bowdoin did not send on his credentials to Madrid. He doubtless learnt, during his stay at Corunna, the fate of the mission of his predeceffors, Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney: That the just demands of the United States had been refused, on the most paltry and insulting plea ever offered an independent nation: And that Spain was waiting to see how the dose operated on the government of the United States. In this state of things, it was wise, it was prudent in Mr. Bowdoin to leave Spain, and take a trip to France (we crave pardon) to Great Britain, until he can receive fresh instructions from Washington—let the plea for the voyage be what it may Spain has refused our demands; and would rather we would relinquish them, than to rupture the good understanding of the two nations. [Boston Centinel.]

☞ We wish to take a YOUNG MAN as a STUDENT of MEDICINE.

Craik & Washington.

August 28. law3w*

PUBLIC SALE.

At half past three o'clock this afternoon will be sold on capt. CONWAY'S *wharf, on a credit of* 60 *and* 90 *days for approved, indorsed negotiable notes,*

The Cargo of the Brig SPARROW,
CONSISTING OF
First Quality SUGAR,
In Hogsheads and Barrels.
P. G. Marsteller.

September 12.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON SATURDAY next, at 12 o'clock, will be Sold, at the Coffee House, on a credit of 90 and 120 days, for approved indorsed negotiable notes;

One-fourth of the Ship
WILLIAM AND JOHN.
And immediately after,
One-fourth of the Brig DRAKE;
As they came from sea.
P. G. MARSTELLER.

September 12.

FOR SALE,
A young Negro Wench & Child.
R. T. Hooe.

Sept. 12. d2w.

FOR SALE,
A likely NEGRO BOY, about 12 or 13 years old.
Enquire of the Printer.

September 12.

Spring-Garden Theatre.

FOR THE BENIFIT OF
Mr. & Mrs. JEFFERSON.

The Public are respectfully informed that the Entertainments of this Theatre, will close with SIX BENEFIT NIGHTS, the second of which
WILL TAKE PLACE
ON
THURSDAY EVENING,
(SEPTEMBER 12)
WHEN WILLL BE PRESENTED,
A Favorite COMEDY, *(Written by Mr. Coleman, Author of* JOHN BULL, *&c.)* CALLED THE
POOR GENTLEMAN.

Lieut. Worthington,	Mr. Wood
Corporal Fofs,	Mr. Robins
Sir Charles Cropland,	Mr. Seymour
Sir Robert Bramble,	Mr. M'Kenzie
Humphrey Dobbins,	Mr. Francis
Farmer Harrowby,	Mr. Taylor
Stephen Harrowby,	Mr. Bliffet
Ollapod,	Mr. Jefferson
Frederick,	Mr. Cain
Emily Worthington,	Mrs. Wood.
Miss Lucretia Mac Tab,	Mrs. Francis
Dame Harrowby,	Mrs Seymour
Mary,	Mrs. Jefferson

End of the PLAY, *a Musical* OLIO,
—CALLED—
THE CATCH CLUB;
O R,
Feast of Anacreon.

PRESIDENT——MR. CAIN.
Mr. Gillingham, Mr. Bliffet, Mr. M'Kenzie, } *Harmonics* { Mr. Robins, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Seymour.
VICE PRESIDENT——MR. FRANCIS.

First—Constitutional Glee.
Second—"Oh! Lady Fair."
Third—comic Song, by Mr. Jefferson.
Fourth—The Red Crofs Knigts.
Fifth—"Here's a Health to all good Lasses."

After which will be presented the MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,
OF THE
CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.

Sir Rowland,	Mr. Wood
Lord Alford,	Mr. Cain
Walter,	Mr. Jefferson
Apathy,	Mr. Francis
Gabriel,	Mr. Bliffet
Oliver,	Mr. Seymour
Servant,	Master Harris
Helen,	Mrs. Jefferson
Josephine,	Mrs. Seymour
Winifred,	Mrs. Francis
Boy,	Master Jefferson
Girl,	Miss Jefferson

The Doors to be opened at 6, and the performance to begin precisely at 7.

Admittance One Dollar.

☞ Tickets to be had at Mr. GADSBY'S bar, and at the THEATRE.

☞ Should the weather prove unfavorable, the entertainments will be postponed until the first fair evening.

September 11.

Ground-Rents for Sale.

ON THURSDAY, the 4th day of October next, between the hours of twelve and one, will be Sold, to the higheſt bidder, for *ready money*, at the Coffee-Houſe, two ſeparate Ground-Rents, ſecured by valuable Lots in this town, for £.20 17 3 Virginia Currency.

J. H. Hooe, Aſſignee
of the eſtate of *John Gill*—a bankrupt.

September 5. dtf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Truſtees of the town of PROVIDENCE, having thought it expedient to poſtpone the Sale of the ſeveral LOTS in the ſaid town, advertiſed for ſale on *this day*, until MONDAY the 21ſt day of October next—*Notice therefore is given*, That the ſaid Truſtees will, on that day, proceed to expoſe to PUBLIC SALE, for ready money, the ſeveral LOTS in the ſaid town, agreeable to the act of aſſembly eſtabliſhing the ſame.

Charles Little,
W. Payne,
Richard Fitzhugh,
H. Gunnel, jun.
Wm. Middleton,
Daniel McChicheſter,
Francis Coffer,
Daniel Lewis,
John C. Hunter.

MONDAY, the 19th day of Auguſt, 1805. } (29) dtf

LAND for SALE.

I have about 1000 acres of Land, equal to any in the ſtate of Kentucky, lying near Lexington, which I will ſell a great bargain; the title indiſputable, and an old military one. The terms of the ſale will be made low, and a very lengthy credit given on a conſiderable part of the purchaſe money. Thoſe gentlemen who intend to ſettle in the ſtate, and who wiſh to purchaſe, may find it their intereſt to call upon me. I have the certificate of the hon. *John Brackenridge*, Eſq. and others, ſhewing the title, ſituation, quality, quantity and value of this property.

John Luke.

Auguſt 5. dtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

On the 10th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be Sold on a long credit, at public vendue, on the premiſes,

THAT large STONE WAREHOUSE on the corner of Wolfe and Union ſtreets; one half of a Ground Rent of £.131 18*ſ.* ariſing out of the Diſtill-houſe immediately oppoſite; one half of the Wharf that was built by general Roberdeau, and a number of Vacant Lots on Water, Wolfe, and Union ſtreets.

The property will be ſhown to any perſon applying to the ſubſcriber.

THOMAS PATTEN.

Auguſt 19. eo6w

FOR SALE,

Or to Let, for a Term of Years, or on Ground-Rent for ever,

Four valuable Lots, on the ſouth ſide of King-ſtreet, between Fayette and Henry-ſtreets; each lot fronting 20 eet on King-ſtreet, and running back 100 feet to a 12 feet alley.—The ſituation of this property is ſuch (being in one of the moſt thriving parts of the town) as to make the poſſeſſion of it very deſirable to any perſon having money to purchaſe, more eſpecially to dealers in country produce.

Alſo, for Sale,

A Houſe and Lot, on the ſouth ſide of King ſtreet, near Waſhington ſtreet, and oppoſite the ſtore of Mr. James Bacon. This ſituation is equal to any in town for buſineſs.

Likewiſe to Let, for the term of ten years,

An half-acre Lot on Duke and Pitt ſtreets, moſt eligibly ſituated for a Garden or Clover Lot, for which purpoſe *only* it would be rented. As manure has been thrown up in heaps upon it for ſeveral years the ground cannot but be as rich as could be wiſhed. For terms apply to Mr. *James Bacon*, on King, near Waſhington ſtreet, or to the ſubſcriber, at Notley Hall oppoſite to Alexandria.

Thos. L. Waſhington.

N. B. To Hire by the month,

A very likely active BOY,

About 15 years old, who has from a child been accuſtomed to wait in the houſe, provided immediate application is made as above.

May 3. eo

Mackarel & Whiſkey.

110 barrels of MACKAREL juſt received, per ſchooner Hiram, from Rhode-Iſland:

ALSO,

35 barrels ſtrong proof RYE WHISKEY—and

30 kegs manufactured James-River TOBACCO, warranted good. Theſe articles will be ſold low. Apply to

John & Thomas Vowell.

July 16. d

Mutual Inſurance Office,

RICHMOND, Sept. 5th, 1805.

THE members of the Mutual Inſurance Company againſt *Fire on Goods and Furniture* in the ſtate of Virginia, are hereby notified that a ſecond full quota is found to be neceſſary, and is hereby called for, to be paid by each member of this company to the caſhier-general on or before the firſt day of October next.

The members of this company will be pleaſed to take notice, that all who fail to comply with this requiſition will ceaſe to be inſured after the day fixed on for the payment of the ſaid quota until payment is made. And in order to place this inſtitution on a reſpectable footing, it is deemed neceſſary to motion immediately againſt all delinquents—ſo that no indulgence need be expected after the firſt day of October next.

Benjamin Du-Val, Preſident.

NOTICE.

☞ *W. D. SIMMS* has commenced the *Practice of LAW*, and means to attend the Courts of Alexandria and Waſhington counties, in the diſtrict of Columbia—the Wincheſter Diſtrict Court in Virginia, and Prince-George's and Charles County Courts, in Maryland.

Auguſt 26. d3w

Water-Street ACADEMY.

THE ſubſcriber returns his moſt ſincere thanks to the patrons of his ſchool, for the very liberal and friendly encouragement, he has met with ſince he came to Alexandria; and moſt reſpectfully informs them, and the citizens in general, that, as he has retaken the houſe in which he now reſides, they may conſider his Academy as a permanent ſchool-eſtabliſhment; ſo that thoſe who prefer him as a teacher may, very probably, have it in their power to ſend their children to him until they have finiſhed their education: that is, if ſuch parents or guardians conceive, that having obtained a knowledge of the following branches of literature (which are taught in the moſt careful manner by the ſubſcriber) is a ſufficient education for their children, viz. the Engliſh language, critically grammatical, agreeably to the celebrated Walker's ſtandard of pronunciation, Writing, and Arithmetic in all its branches, Menſuration of Superficies and Solids, according to Hutton and Bonnycaſtle, Gauging Veſſels of the following figures, in the moſt exact manner, by cubical arithmetic, namely, Hexagonal, Cubic, Spheroidical, and Caſks of all kinds and ſizes.—Alſo, Book-keeping, Geography, with the uſe of the Globes, and Elocution.

As the great and many advantages which reſult from having children begin and finiſh their education with one teacher, are ſo evident that every well informed perſon muſt, upon the leaſt reflection diſcover them, the ſubſcriber conceives it unneceſſary to ſay any thing in vindication of the ſubject; but refers it to the good ſenſe and judgment of his friends and fellow citizens to determine, whether it is not better to fix their children in one ſchool, and continue them there, (provided that ſchool is well regulated) than to change their teachers frequently, as ſome do, in the courſe of their education; which practice is moſt undoubtedly fraught with many evils to ſuch children. As the ſubſcriber can teach but a very ſmall part of the children in Alexandria, the above remarks cannot juſtly be conſtrued to be the effects of avarice: But he would juſt obſerve, both for his own ſake, and the ſake of his fellow-laborers in the didactic profeſſion, that no teacher, be he ever ſo competent to his taſk, will receive much credit from the enlightened part of the community, even by his utmoſt, exertions to inſtruct ſuch children as are moved about from ſchool to ſchool, either to ſatisfy their caprice, or upon any occaſion whatever, that is not of very conſiderable importance.

Thoſe who are deſirous of having their children taught by a perſon ſcrupulouſly ſtrict in the diſcharge of his duty, as it reſpects the manners, morals and progreſs of his pupils in their learning, are invited to viſit the ſubſcriber's Academy, and judge for themſelves of *his* manner of conducting a ſchool and method of teaching. As an Aſſiſtant is now engaged for a conſiderable time, between twenty and thirty ſcholars can be taken, in addition to the number now in the ſchool.

An Evening School

Will be opened by the Subſcriber, on MONDAY the 2d of September next, at the low rate of *Three Dollars* per ſcholar per quarter, ink, quills, and wood included; and will teach till the firſt of March, provided encouragement offers.

Jonathan Foſter.

Auguſt 19. eo12t

☞ The lower Story and Cellar of the academy to let. Apply as above.

TO LET,

The Store and Cellar, lately occupied by Mr. *James Wilſon*, deceaſed. They will be let either with or without the dwelling-houſe, as may be moſt convenient to the perſon who may be inclined to become a tenant. Apply to Mrs. *Eliza Willſon* or *R. I. Taylor*.

September 4. 3tawtf

Wanted to Purchaſe,

50 *well ſeaſoned Locuſt or Cedar Poſts, and* 250 *ſtout Cheſnut* RAILS.

Apply to the Printer.

Aug 19. d.

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES.*

Juſt received direct from the Patentees, and *FOR SALE BY*

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawſon's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY

THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the moſt rapid ſale of any Patent Medicine ever before diſcovered, and are juſtly appreciated for their ſingular and uncommon virtues for reſtoring weak and decayed conſtitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints ſo common in the ſpring and fall ſeaſons, ſuch as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dyſenteries, &c.* They are alſo a very pleaſant bitter for common uſe, and where they are known they have taken the place and ſuperceded the use of all other bitters in public houſes as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham Billious Pills.

THE great ſale and increaſing demand for theſe valuable pills for theſe twelve years paſt, beſpeak their intrinſic worth. They have proved ſingularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dyſenteries, Billious Cholic, Coſtiveneſs, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high eſteem in which theſe pills are held throughout the United States and the Weſt Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaſer is requeſted to obſerve that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawſon's Itch Ointment.

A certain and ſafe application for that diſagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawſon's Anti Billious Pills, or, Family Phyſic.

The extraordinary celebrity theſe pills have gained, the univerſal demand for them and eſteem in which they are held by medical men of the firſt eminence, are ſufficient teſtimonials of their intrinſic worth. In great colds and ſudden attacks of diſorders, an early uſe of theſe pills often produces the happieſt effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in caſes of indigeſtion, headachs, dizzineſs, pains in the ſtomach and bowels, dyſenteries, diarchœas, dropſies, &c. and a liberal uſe of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almoſt to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompſon's Aromatic Tooth Paſte.

For the ſcurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preſerving the teeth. It likewiſe takes off all diſagreeable ſmells from the breath, which generally ariſes from ſcorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paſte is much in uſe, and highly eſteemed by all thoſe who value the preſervation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greateſt ſafety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawſon's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and ſafety in its operation ſtands unrivalled. The moſt authenticated proofs and reſpectable authorities of its aſtoniſhing virtues, and ſurpriſing effects, in extreme and alarming caſes of worms, may be ſeen at the place of ſale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; *Or Cough Drops,*

For Coughs, Colds, Aſthmas, ſpitting of blood, and all diſeaſes of the *lungs*. Its merits ſtands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of theſe valuable medicines.

He has likewiſe for Sale,

A general aſſortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handſome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials; Eſſence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogſheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flax-ſeed Oil, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms for cash, or to punctual cuſtomers on a ſhort credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 27. 2aw

PRINTING, *in its various branches, executed with neatneſs and diſpatch.*

SHIP *UNITED STATES*,
J. M. SPEAKE,

Arrived at Liverpool, in perfect ſafety, after a paſſage of 2[illegible] days; and expected to ſail about the beginning of Auguſt, with FALL GOODS for *Alexandria* and *George-Town*. She may be expected by the 20th inſtant, and as we are deſirous of giving her diſpatch ſo as to place her at Liverpool for an early ſhip next ſpring, for this river, we will either charter, or take in part freight to a convenient port in *France*, or to *Cowes* and a *Market*, or LIVERPOOL DIRECT. Apply to

Rickets, Newton & Co.

September 4. d

For CHARTER,

To the Weſt-Indies or Coaſtways,

The Sloop HOPE,

Burthen 73 tons; a good ſtrong veſſel and in complete order to receive a cargo. Apply to

Hewes & Miller.

Auguſt 28.

CHEESE AND FRUIT.

Juſt received, from Rhode-Iſland, one thouſand weight of

EXCELLENT CHEESE,

Some fine table COD-FISH,

AND

Potatoes in good order.

Alſo, from Jamaica,

Excellent Oranges and Limes

☞ *A general Aſſortment of* Groceries *as uſual.*

Abel Willis.

September 7. 4t

THE SUBSCRIBER,
AT HIS GROCERY STORE,

King near Waſhington Street,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

FROM PHILADELPHIA, &c. &c.

—A SUPPLY OF—

Freſh teas, particularly ſelected,
6000 lbs. green coffee,
14 hhds. St. Croix and St. Martins ſugars,
New York and Philadelphia, loaf and lump ſugars.
Old 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,
Do. 2d and 3d proof St. Croix rum,
Cognac brandy,
Holland gin,
Whiſkey and
New England rum,
Choice old Madeira,
Sherry,
Liſbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga and
Port,
} WINES.
Claret in caſes,
20 Boxes freſh muſcatel raiſins,
Very beſt chocolate,
Dixon's beſt muſtard,
Sallad oil, &c.

With a general aſſortment of groceries as uſual.

The whole of which are of a ſuperior quality, and will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms.

JAMES BACON.

May 14. d

WILLIAM OXLEY

HAS ON HAND,

Which he will diſpoſe of on terms advantageous to the purchaſers, for caſh or notes,

The following Articles, viz.

Diaper and common tapes
Paper and pound pins
White and printed marſeilles
Laces, edgings and gimps
Elegant black and white lace veils
Patent do. do.
Satin peelong and ſilk handkerchiefs
4-4, 9-8, and 6-4 Cambrick muſlins
India Jaconet do.
Fuſtians, buckram, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few bales of Negro Caddies, and one trunk ſilk and cotton ſlings.

January 7.

Superfine and ſecond cloths
Kerſeymeres and ſwandowns
Bearſkins and ſearnonghts
Durants and callimancoes
Bombazets and wildbores
Common and boil'd camblets
Silk, cotton, and worſted hoſiery
Engliſh extra long ſilk gloves
Silk twiſt and thread

St. Vincents Rum,
Muſcovado Sugar, and
Spaniſh Hides,

FOR SALE BY
Benjamin Shreve, jun.

d

Auguſt 5.

PRINTED DAILY, BY
S. SNOWDEN.